

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1921.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

NEITHERSOL PROVES
HER EMOTION REAL
WHEN ON THE STAGE

Will Demonstrate Machine
for Health League, Which
She Founded.

TO SHOW ANCIENT DRESS

Fete for League Will Repro-
duce Women's Gowns of
40,000 B. C.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 19.

Oliga Neithersole proved to the complete satisfaction of a number of distinguished specialists this week that her emotions when acting or reciting are perfectly genuine and not simulated. The actress volunteered for a test of the psycho-galvanic instrument designed to detect and measure emotion scientifically.

She stood in Maudslayi Hospital with two fingers of one hand in tubes of water connected with the recording dial of the instrument and recited a long narrative poem different passages of which caused varied human emotions. A telltale needle on the instrument registered resentment, joy, love and despair as unerringly as a thermometer registers a change in the temperature. Then she said something which would be done to her that would cause her slight pain, and the needle instantly registered fear.

Lady Baldwin then submitted to a test which was equally satisfactory. The galvanometer needle registers on a scale by a patch of light which unerringly swings in response to changing emotions. The doctors, at first not satisfied, thought that perhaps the effort in declaiming and the heavy breathing might have affected the needle, and asked Miss Neithersole to go through the piece mentally, but not audibly. She complied, and in the absolute silence which prevailed the needle again performed its erratic dance, thus proving to their satisfaction, at least, that the actress was not faking the emotions shown by the instrument and also proving the efficiency of the instrument.

Miss Neithersole, who is the founder of the People's League of Health, will then demonstrate the instrument at a charity fete at Devonshire House on November 25. She says the possibilities of the machine are unlimited, and as the fete will not register simulated emotions.

In connection with this fete at Devonshire House, which will be in aid of the People's League of Health, there will be a showing of women's dress from 40,000 B. C. to the present day, with its Parisian models. It will be one of the last social affairs which will ever be held in Devonshire House, which is about to be demolished.

Tableaux by Famous Artists.

For the League of Health benefit famous artists, among whom are Sir John, Sir William Orpen, Claude Shepperson, Solomon J. Solomon and others, are arranging tableaux showing the ideal of perfect health and beauty. Meanwhile G. Sherwood Foster, organizer of the Chelmsford Art Club, will be in the hall, in deep in fashion and the history of clothes notes in connection with the showing of the different styles in dress that the world has known.

"The oldest drawings in the world are those on rocks discovered in the foot of the Apennines, in Italy, at the foot of the Apennines. They are estimated to date from anywhere between 25,000 and 100,000 B. C., and their interest in the costume of the present day. The very early Egyptians have left many records, and perhaps the earliest in a woman's dress made of material known to the parent gauze, which was draped around the body and the upper part of it supported by straps from the shoulders.

"The evolution of the shirt is very interesting also. The prehistoric Danish chieftain wore a sort of a woollen shawl gathered in around the waist and held by a girdle. It reached just below his thighs. This is the earliest form of a shirt known. It was worn long before the earliest Greek records. The next development of this garment was the chiton, which was followed by the tunica, a linen shirt worn next to the skin. The Saxons wore a similar upper garment, which they called a smock.

Men First Wore Petticoats.

"At the close of the fifteenth century the petticoat (French, *petit cot*) appeared. It was first worn by men under a long open coat.

"The first indication of a corset appeared among the early Greeks. The Roman dramatist, Terence, born 195 years before Christ, makes one of his characters speak of women who needed their backs and straightened their waists to make them well shaped.

"In the fourteenth century the Emperor of Austria made a law prohibiting the wearing of corsets in all the nunneries and places where young Austrian women were educated.

"A close study of the best authorities reveals that there is little difference between the modern woman's dress and that of the paleolithic woman, and that women of fashion in the Grecian, Norman, Saxon and earlier periods would not excite much comment or notice in Bond street or in a West End drawing room."

PARIS STUNNED
AT THE BEST PLAYS:
HER GAYETY ALIVE

Epoch Definitely Less Ex-
pansive Than Light Heart-
edness Before War.

PUBLIC NOW LESS BLASE

Comic Songs Have Outlived
Their Day and Audiences
Merely Smile.

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Despite the tragedies of the war and four years learning with menaces that the city might be wiped out by German airplanes and long range guns, Paris still knows how to laugh and is taking its gayety with greater appreciation of real value than ever before. That is the consensus of stage folk as well as social experts who last week expressed the opinion that the old spirit of gaiety is still as strong as modern conditions permit.

"We are now in an epoch which is definitely less expansive than the light heartedness known before the war," says Henry Lavand, the noted playwright. "Some content themselves with an appreciative smile instead of the loud guffaw of former years, and their inclination is unchanged and, as their enthusiasm and admiration for theatrical humor increases, laughter will again come into its own."

M. Mouezy-Bon, whose comedy "Crime du Bouffon" is attracting boulevards crowds, does not think that there has been any considerable interruption in the public's tendency to hilarity, but admits that this must be stimulated by greater finesse than before the war, the public refusing to respond to mere artificial pretenses of comedians.

Mile. Cassive, the heroine of innumerable naughty farces, who is still able to attract full houses whenever her name appears, says that if the public is not laughing as it used to it is the fault of the theatre and not of the public. "The public is just as ready to laugh before the war," she said. "In fact it is easy for artists to feel an audience's need for laughter, but it needs something more than mediocre comedies are able to give to provoke mirth. The public is less blasé, but at the same time it is not willing to accept the type of senseless, farcical humor which sufficed until the war disturbed all human ideals. But the laugh is still there—the good, jovial, hearty, responsive laugh which will fill theatres and cash boxes for years to come."

M. Dranem, now reputed to be a millionaire because of his fantastic appeal to the public's sense of humor during the war, likewise insists that a Frenchman's gaiety will never be killed.

"The only difference," he says, "is that the comic songs have outlived their day and the public refuses to do more than smile at the absurd suggestions of a fete in a Fleet street bar shop had a brilliant idea which is liable to start hair flying. He suggested to the barber that he remove the familiar "going, going, gone" prints and hang up pictures, agreeing that if any of them were sold he would give the barber a commission. The barber removed the advertisements and submitted the paintings. Some customers began to ask questions, but the barber found that pictures gave him the added advantage of having something to talk about besides the weather.

Several of the customers gave orders, with the result that the pictures were constantly changed and patrons came regularly to look them over. Other artists followed up the inspiration, the barbers in the neighborhood agreeing to hang pictures with a readiness which opened bright vistas of utilizing barber shops as art galleries. Struggling painters, etchers, tapestry workers and wood carvers now see possibilities of getting their work before the public.

LONDON BARBER SHOP
BECOMES ART GALLERY

Painter Pays Commission on
Sales to Patrons.

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An imprudent artist whose professional sense was outraged by half-toned advertisements as he was being shaved in a Fleet street bar shop had a brilliant idea which is liable to start hair flying. He suggested to the barber that he remove the familiar "going, going, gone" prints and hang up pictures, agreeing that if any of them were sold he would give the barber a commission. The barber removed the advertisements and submitted the paintings. Some customers began to ask questions, but the barber found that pictures gave him the added advantage of having something to talk about besides the weather.

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GREGORIAN CHANT MADE
COMPULSORY IN FRANCE

Catholic Churches to Adopt
Old Style Music.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Gregorian chants with old Roman pronunciation, instead of modern Latin, are to be compulsory in French Catholic churches commencing next Christmas, according to a decree just issued by Cardinal Archbishop Dubois here.

This is in confirmation of a protest issued by the Vatican recently that Catholicism throughout the world could not realize the accuracy of several centuries of research by Benedictine monks and that until masses could be sung just as in the days of the early Christians the full beauty of Catholic music could not be understood.

Berlin Police Do Well
as Symphony Orchestra

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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 19.

A CREDITABLE showing was made at its first public performance here of a symphony orchestra composed entirely of members of the Berlin police force, who played Beethoven's Second Symphony and "Egmont" overture and Humperdinck's "Manrisc Rhapsody." The police force was able to muster so many competent musicians because a large number of players in military bands volunteered for service on the police force when the army was demobilized.

ANATOLE FRANCE
GETS NOBEL PRIZE

Famous French Author Re-
ceives Congratulations of
His Many Friends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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All the week Anatole France, the grand old man of French literature, has been receiving congratulations from countless friends for having been awarded the Nobel prize in literature. His servants have been kept busy protecting him from countless would-be interviewers, for there is a craze of whom M. France has a holy horror it is the newspaper interviewer.

Apart from political considerations France had not particular importance on the awarding of the prize to her greatest living writer. She is a little touchy at present about matters connected with her language, as was shown by her unbecomingly waggerish French being selected as one of the official languages at the Washington conference. So there was a sigh of relief when the news came that the Nobel prize had been awarded to M. France himself. The new honor does not mean less work for him. He will publish shortly "La Vie Heureuse," a sequel to his "Le Petit Pierre," of which the first became famous as "Le Petit Pierre."

When he is through with that he intends to write a book about the great war. His opinion of war is generally characterized in his own words as no more than *guerre de peupliers*. He means in his new book to tell the truth about the last war, though as much as possible sparring "the feelings of generals and corporals alike."

In order better to do so he is adopting the same allegorical forms he used in "Penguin Island" and which Tabetius used before him. It is probable that in the near future he will give up Paris and retire to his country estate. Since his recent marriage he has shown more and more a liking for country life, caring for a garden, chatting with neighbors and leading the life of a country squire.

It may be that the influence of "Tio," the pet name for Mme. France, will be shown in his future work and that his opinion of war is generally characterized in his own words as no more than *guerre de peupliers*. He means in his new book to tell the truth about the last war, though as much as possible sparring "the feelings of generals and corporals alike."

VISCOUNT GREY'S EYES
RESTORED BY NATURE

Scientist Used Electricity Only
in Treatment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Viscount Grey, to the astonishment of his friends, is from without faultily to see his oullet as often as is necessary and without glasses of any kind. It will be recalled that Viscount Grey's eyes failed some time ago and that he sought relief in Washington he consulted eye specialists and finally obtained some relief when an abscess at the root of one of his teeth was removed.

Soon after Viscount Grey resigned as British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs his eyes became so bad that he learned braille and read H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" by that system. The man who is responsible for the cure of the Viscount's eyes is neither a certified oculist, a doctor or a surgeon, but a sculptor, who has been employed in his treatment. He said Viscount Grey's recovery was permanent, adding: "His recovery is not due to me, but to nature."

BAN GERMAN GRANITE
FOR FRENCH WAR SHAFT

Subscribers Refuse to Pay and
Face a Lausait.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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An indignant protest from the citizens of Vanargenville, near Nancy, has been aroused by the idea of commemorating the French soldier dead by a monument carved from German granite. Last week the monument which had been paid for by popular subscription arrived at the site selected for it, but while the official programme of dedication was being prepared it was discovered that the monument had been made in Germany.

The sculptor from whom work had been ordered and who during the war had served with distinction in the French Army, was hastily called in and questioned. He explained that he had been rushed with other work that he had asked a Strasbourg firm to prepare the slab for final trimming and the attachment of bronze plaques. The members of the Strasbourg firm despatched in nationality still own quarries on the other side of the Rhine. It is probable that the case will be decided in court as the villagers refuse to pay for a German memorial while the Strasbourg firm insists it must be paid as the monument was accepted without protest.

STUDIED OLD PRINTS,
DIGESTED LEGENDS,
DUG UP GOLD CHEST

German Librarian Applied
Business Methods to
Treasure Hunting.

ON AN OLD CASTLE'S SITE

Find Is Kept Secret Until
Property Owner Relents—
Starts New Search.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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The romance of the librarian of Ottendorf, Herr Klep, who unearthed the gold treasure of a medieval pirate on an estate outside of a Hanover village, promises to have another chapter. It was at first supposed that the treasure belonged to Klaus Störtebecker, a notorious pirate, who was hanged in Hamburg early in the fifteenth century, but further studies by Herr Klep lead to the conclusion that it must be the treasure of another pirate, and that the famous Störtebecker booty still can be found.

The house near which the chest of gold was found buried under two feet of earth stands on the site of a former castle, and this castle was destroyed before Störtebecker began his lucrative raids on shipping between the ports of the Hanseatic League. Herr Klep became interested in searching for treasure while tracing his family tree. Among the archives he found so many references to buried treasure and from old residents he heard so much legendary lore about it that he determined to make a close study.

He went through the records of various medieval castles and decided that the treasure of Klaus Störtebecker was hidden in a secret place in the castle, and he made a design showing how the castle stood and chose the spot that seemed to him the most likely place to bury treasure. Then while alone he started digging and immediately struck upon chest filled with gold coins. He removed a few pieces and then covered the chest again, thus being the only one who knows where the chest lies.

Herr Klep says he will not reveal its location until the owner of the estate promises him the legal tariff for his discovery. He is now pursuing his studies as to the whereabouts of the real Störtebecker treasure, and predicts that he will find it.

ANTS USE 'KAMERAD'
TRICK TO SAVE LIVES

Pretend Death When Loss of
Battle Is Imminent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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A valuable lesson for peace propagandists may be found in a communication read before the French Academy of Sciences last week on the habits of ordinary ants. Margaret Doob, distinguished entomologist, has been studying the tiny insects for the last three years and has solved the problem of getting various tribes to live together.

As soon as two types of ants are confronted together they immediately try to exterminate each other, but as soon as the members of one group see they cannot win they avoid extermination by playing the well known German game of "kammerad," which with them consists of totting backward and pretending to be dead. After a few minutes, however, they are certain to revive, and after that they live in the closest intimacy with their enemies. In fact, so complete is this tribal understanding that when new members of the two tribes enter the joint colony they are accepted without the slightest show of battle.

LONDON'S POOR LIKE HISTORY.

Trend Is Seen in Audiences at the
Victoria.

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Seldom has a London audience shown appreciation of a historic play more patiently than when "Wat Tyler" was played at the Victoria this week. The Victoria, the well known German game of "kammerad," which with them consists of totting backward and pretending to be dead. After a few minutes, however, they are certain to revive, and after that they live in the closest intimacy with their enemies. In fact, so complete is this tribal understanding that when new members of the two tribes enter the joint colony they are accepted without the slightest show of battle.

CHARLES SOLD ART GEMS
TO FINANCE THRONE DRIVE

Prince Arrested in Carlist Uprising Said to Have
Disposed of Paintings in Spain After
Failure in France.

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Dycks, believed to have belonged to the former wearer of the crown of St. Stephen, French buyers, however, refused to deal with him owing to an unprecedented period of stagnancy in the art market and the Prince left for Spain, where he is said to have obtained 6,000,000 pesetas for Charles's art treasures.

MYSTIC INFLUENCES
SET UP IN COURT TO
PREVENT MARRIAGE

Paris Girl's Parents Say She
Accepted Suitor on Clair-
voyant's Advice.

MET FIANCE AT SEANCE

Doctors Declare Her Will
Power Weak—Otherwise
She Is Quite Normal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Is a woman who promises to marry a man at the behest of a clairvoyant responsible for her actions? This is a question which is to be decided by the Paris courts within the next fortnight. Involved are the next prominent Paris families, regarding the names of which the greatest secrecy is being maintained, in accordance with the French laws. Evidence heard in chambers this week, however, has been given much publicity.

It seems that several months ago the eldest daughter of a wealthy rentier met a young sculptor, both of whom are of Latin extraction, and took her to a private clairvoyance seance, during which the young woman was told that life's greatest joy in so far as she was concerned, would only be obtained by marriage to the sculptor. Deeply impressed she visited more and more frequently the same clairvoyant, with the result that when the sculptor proposed to her he was promptly accepted.

As the would-be bride was still under thirty years old the consent of her parents to her marriage was asked, but it was refused on the ground that she had no control over her own will power, owing to mental pressure exerted over her by the clairvoyant. Doctors called however, testified that she was otherwise normal.

It is being predicted here that the courts will hand down a verdict ratifying the popular idea of all who consider romantic girls in folkstone and that mystic suggestions are not likely to interfere greatly with Cupid's whisperings.

BRITISH LOST 15,308
MACHINE GUNNERS

List Includes Those Serving in
Tank Corps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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London, Nov. 19.

The official roll of the British machine gun corps and the tank corps just published show that 15,308 fell in the war. The losses were divided as follows:

Machine gun corps, infantry.....	12,303
Machine gun corps, cavalry.....	420
Machine gun corps, tanks.....	1,410
Machine gun corps, coast.....	1,175

The losses of the machine gun corps, exclusive of tanks, were sustained in all theatres and in all periods of the war. The tanks were confined to the western front for certain relatively definite periods of short duration. Between August 8 and the close of hostilities just under 2,000 tanks were employed, including armored cars. The casualties of all kinds for this period were 600 officers killed, wounded and missing out of 1,500, and about 2,500 of other ranks out of 8,000.

Nearly 900 tanks were handed over for salvage, but less than twenty were beyond repair and more than 200 were returned to the brigades before the armistice.

PASTEUR'S CENTENARY
OBSERVED IN PARIS

Rockefeller Funds Given to
Purchase Birthplace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Preparations for a centennial celebration of the birth of Louis Pasteur began in Paris this week revealed that John D. Rockefeller recently provided funds for the purchase of the great physician's birthplace at Dole in the Jura. It will be transformed into a museum in which will probably be housed an extensive medical and surgical library, with all the authentic documents of the French savant.

Commemoration of Pasteur's services to humanity will be celebrated throughout the civilized world.

FRENCH UNKNOWN SOLDIER
IDENTIFIED BY MEDIUMS

Operators at Ouija Boards and Mystic Tables Seeking
to Dispel Secrecy That Surrounds Graves of
Nameless Entombed With Honors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Paris, Nov. 19.

The mystery of the identity of the unknown soldiers honored by the various nations has excited the curiosity of spiritualists to such an extent that they are now trying to solve the riddle by appealing to adepts at operating ouija boards and mystic tables. Never has France seen such an interest in spiritualism, according to investigators. Not only amateurs and professionals but the members of some of the best families are now spending their evenings seeking messages from the beyond, and if widespread rumors in society circles can be credited marvelous results have been attained.

Not only has the identity of the French "unknown soldier" been thus revealed, but also the manner in which he met death, and ardent spiritualists declare a search of army records has confirmed every detail of the ouija and mystic table indications. As to the identity of the symbolical hero, the believers in mysticism declare that the same name has been obtained by several widely separated groups of spiritualists, the spirit of the soldier answering all queries promptly and in identical terms.

GERMANS ASKED
TO COPY 'DRY' U. S.

Supposed Conditions in This
Country Are Held Up as
Example.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Dry America was held up to Germany as an example she might do well to follow by no less a newspaper than the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It quoted a report from the statistical department of Lubek, which shows that the relief missions of that city are overburdened with cases of drunkenness. These are attributed to the increasing habit of drinking at bars in the one time American fashion. After the bars had been voted out of America they seem to have become relatively more popular in Germany.

"Conditions have developed among families which are beyond description," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in quoting the report. "The public must be informed what the growing danger is so they can cooperate in preventing what remains of our health from being drunk away."

The paper then appends the commendation of the British Chamber of Commerce on the result of prohibition in the United States.

The recent drowning of ten passengers in one of the lake boats, and the fact that at Wanne, near Berlin, is said to have been the result of too much drinking on the part of the crew, and this has stirred up much anxiety on the part of the public, and has led to a new transportation systems, however, declared they were strict in enforcing the non-drinking rule and were furnishing anti-alcohol propaganda to their employees.

THOUSANDS IN ENGLAND
WOULD WED U. S. MAN

Engineer Who Sent Out Call
Can Take His Pick.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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London, Nov. 19.

An American engineer who is seeking an English wife has stirred the hearts of romantic girls in folkstone and has given to the Mayor a busy time handling correspondence. Thousands of letters have been received from women of all ages and stations in life who are anxious to be placed in communication with this unidentified American, who asked the Mayor of Folkestone if he could tell him of some woman of means, maid or widow, who would marry him. In his letter he stated he had some money in a bank, owned some realty and had a good business. He described himself as being 35 years of age and said he did not use narcotics, had never been intoxicated and did not gamble.

Virtually all the letters received by the Mayor of Folkestone were written in serious vein, but with few exceptions the writers do not fulfill the principal conditions, that the woman be American, engineer married must have means. The Mayor of Folkestone refused to disclose the name or address of the American. Letters and photographs of English women who would become his wife will be sent to America.

TWAIN'S 'INNOCENTS'
STILL ROAM EUROPE

Are Just as Gullible, Paris Ar-
rest Indicates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 19.

There are just as many "Innocents Abroad" now as in the days of Mark Twain and his wife, for a number of Americans who are ready to take advantage of their inexperience. At Pay-de-Dome last week, Antoine Sage, a farm owner, was arrested for swindling by fabricating false "autographs" for which he had received thousands of francs.

Collectors all over Europe have dealt with Sage, some of the documents he prepared showing such notable signatures as Theodore Roosevelt, King Edward VII, Gen. Pershing, the former German Emperor and the most notable French military officials. So well was the work done, however, that amateurs did not question Sage's veracity. Just as Made told by his success, Sage went too far and offered a guaranteed signature of J. Edgar Hoover to the Duke of Westminster for only 500 francs, declaring that he had obtained the specimen from a descendant of one of Jeanne d'Arc's confessor. When the Duke transmitted the letter to the French police, two facts suddenly were recalled and resulted in the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of Sage—Jeanne d'Arc could not write and her confessor was not known to have had descendants.

RUSSIANS CHANGING
FRENCH FASHIONS

Princesses, Escaped From Bol-
sheviki, Open Paris Dress-
making Houses.

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Whether as a result of the sympathetic interest which French women are taking in Russian refugees or the novelty of buying their clothes from former princesses, it is a fact that some of the biggest Parisian dressmaking houses are losing their clientele to Russian women who have escaped from the Bolsheviks. Two firms have been opened here recently, one by Princess Troubetzkoy and the other by Princess Ouroussoff. Both have had phenomenal success and are advertising for French working girls to supplement their trained Russian personnel. The latter is being supplied by Mme. Malchuk, whose husband is prominent in Russian Embassy affairs here.

As soon as the Russian refugees have arrived in Paris they are re clothed and food allowance is given to them. Then, if they are sufficiently trained, they are offered well paying positions in the princesses' shops. Russian needlework is always at a premium here, and Russian needle workers soon become prosperous. Many of them have remained in their new found homes and do contract work instead of passing their hours in fitting rooms and ateliers. As soon as the vogue of Russian dress became in Paris that many of the oldest firms here have been compelled to adopt Russian styles, with the result that the boulevards and the Champs Elysees, as well as the average tea room and theatre promenade, have a distinctly Nevsky Prospekt touch—as an advertisement for the Russian invader.

FLOGGING DANGEROUS,
SO HE GETS FIVE YEARS

British Court Regrets Chang-
ing Sentence of Robber.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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His physical condition, which made a flogging sentence too dangerous for him to be carried out, has just cost Albert Pritchard a term in prison at Bristol. He was convicted in the Bristol Assizes of robbing a woman of her purse and sentenced to twenty-one months in jail and twenty lashes with a cat of nine tails. The prison doctor said that flogging was liable to endanger his life, however, with the result that Pritchard was again brought before Justice Avoxy, who said:

"Flogging is the only punishment which bullies and blackmailers dread. Under the circumstances I must alter the punishment. You will go into penal servitude for five years."

Apart from the Kitchener interest the film is dull and fails to entertain. The acting is stilted except that of Fred Astaire, who plays a part as a player whose representatives admit that there is no definite authority for the story, but claim it is the result of a mass of circumstantial evidence.

GERMANS FIND GOOD
IN COLORED TROOPS

Men Sent to Rhine by France
Are Highly Religious.

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Slowly the truth is coming out about the character of the French colored troops on the Rhine. Even the German population in the towns where they are quartered are now admitting that such forces as the Malgaches are exceptionally serious and trustworthy. Instead of revelling in savagery, many are devout Christians. At Spire, according to the Parisian magazine *l'Europe*, German, during two years 785 of these troops were baptized, 520 accepted first communion and an additional 500 received the confirmation sacrament in districts in the Palatinate.

Says the German paper: "Nor will we ever forget the touching Christmas ceremony when seventy black soldiers received baptism at the hands of two bishops of different nationality in the cathedral at Spire, and we can all testify to the devotion with which these soldiers approached the divine table. Certainly when they return to their own land they will not forget to tell their comrades of the hearty welcome they were given by the population of Spire."

BATTISTINI IN BERLIN
WINS OPERA OVATION

Italian Barytone, Aged 65,
Shows Freshness of Youth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 19.

The sensation of the Berlin opera season has been the visit of Mattia Battistini, the sixty-five-year-old Italian barytone, who appeared at three guest performances at the State Opera. The highest prices in the history of Berlin opera were charged. Although orchestra seats cost 425 marks, or four times the usual price, the house was sold out at each of the performances.

The notes and the critics united in giving the visitor an ovation unique in recent times. Battistini's mellow voice is regarded as proving the superiority of the Italian method of singing. Despite his age he sang with the freshness and volume of a youth and the mellow quality of his tone was pronounced the most beautiful heard here.

KITCHENER'S SISTER
PROTESTS FILM PLAY
SHOWING BETRAYAL

Young Officer Depicted as
Succumbing to Woman
Employed as Spy.

MELODRAMA IS HALTED

Prominent Officers and Mem-
bers of Parliament Join in
Indignation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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The most dramatic feature at the first private showing in a West End cinema of the sensational new British film depicting the life of Earl Kitchener came when the audience, led by the late soldier's sister, arose and denounced the picture in the strongest language. When the photoplay attempted to show the famous Field Marshal betrayed by a young British officer the disgusted audience was startled by a woman's ringing voice.

"I protest against a British officer being shown as succumbing to a spy," shouted the sister of the late Earl. "Politicians may betray their country but not British